

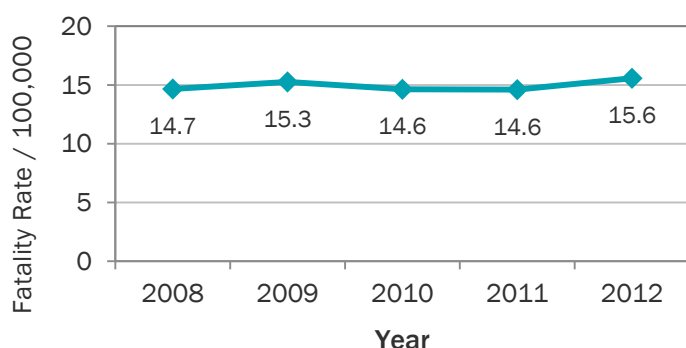


Florida Injury Facts Suicides & Self-Harm

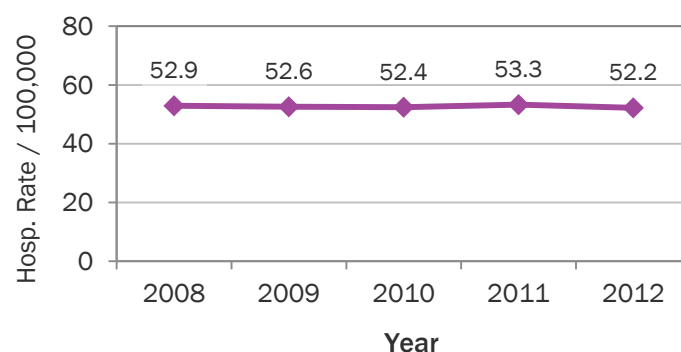
At A Glance

- Suicide is the act of taking one's own life by intentional self-harm or self-inflicted injury.
- Non-fatal suicides are more common, and not all self-inflicted injuries are suicide attempts.
- In 2012, there were 2,966 suicides and another 9,941 hospitalizations for non-fatal self-inflicted injuries.

**Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides),
by Year, 2008–2012**



**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2008–2012**

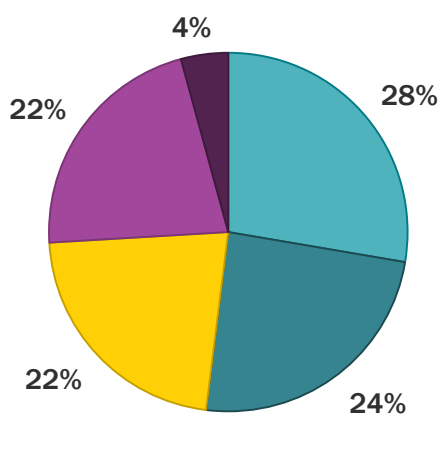


Economic Impact

In 2012:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalizations was \$18,807; total charges exceeded \$326 million. The median length of stay was two days.
- The payer source for 28% of these hospitalizations was classified as self pay or underinsured and another 24% was commercial insurance.

**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalization Admission
Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2012**



Median Admission Charge

\$18,807

Total Admission Charges

> \$326 million

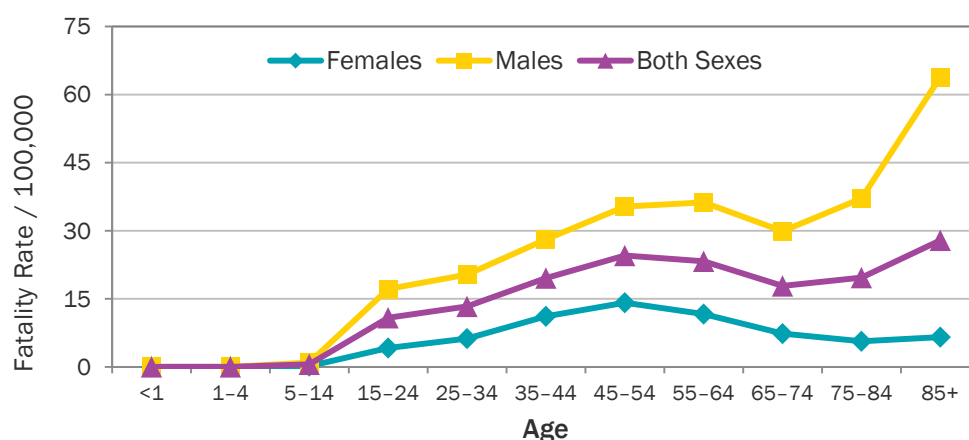
- Self-Pay/Underinsured
- Commercial Insurance
- Medicare
- Medicaid
- Other

Who Is Injured?

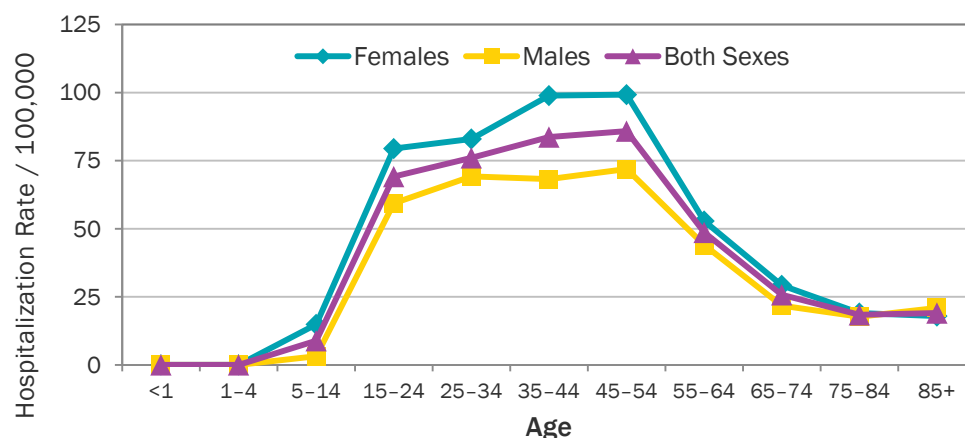
In 2012:

- The suicide rate among males steadily increased from age 15 through age 64, decreased from age 65 to 74, then increased rapidly after age 74.
- The suicide rate among females steadily increased from age 15 through age 54, decreased through age 84, then slightly increased for ages 85 and older.
- Overall, male residents aged 85 years and older had the highest rate of suicide while females between the ages of 45–54 had the highest non-fatal hospitalization rates.
- The suicide rate among males was 4.01 times higher than among females while the non-fatal hospitalization rate was 1.3 times higher among females than males.

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides), by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2012



Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2012



- Males accounted for 75% of suicides but only 42% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 25% of deaths but 58% of hospitalizations.
- White residents accounted for 85% of suicides and non-fatal hospitalizations combined. Black residents accounted for 9% and Other Non-White residents accounted for 6%.

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides) and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2012

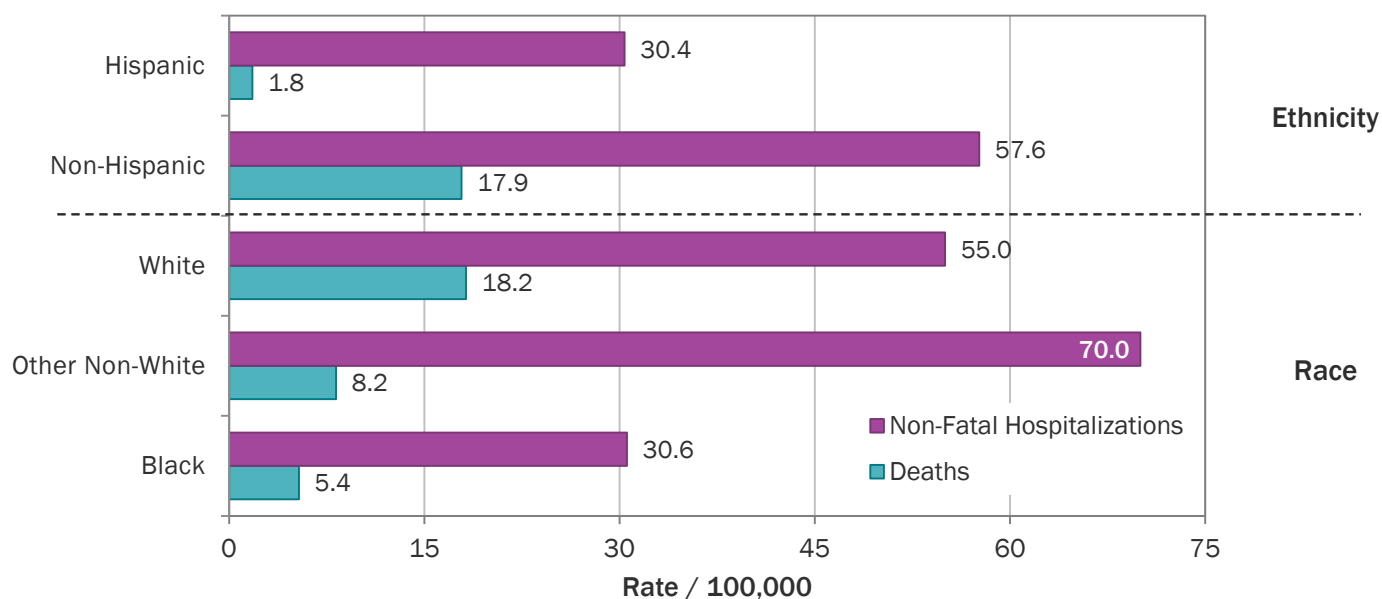
	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	729	2,237	2,718	169	79	2,966
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	5,764	4,177	8,216	963	673	9,941

*Some records have unknown sex or race; categories may not add up to total.

In 2012:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of suicide and non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalizations than Hispanic residents, 10 and 2 times higher, respectively.
- White residents had the highest suicide rate while Other Non-White residents had the highest non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalization rate.
- The suicide rate among White residents was 3.3 times higher than among Black residents.

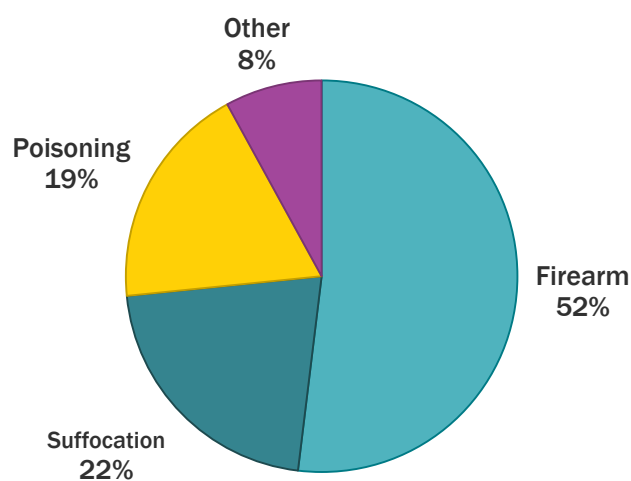
Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides) and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2011



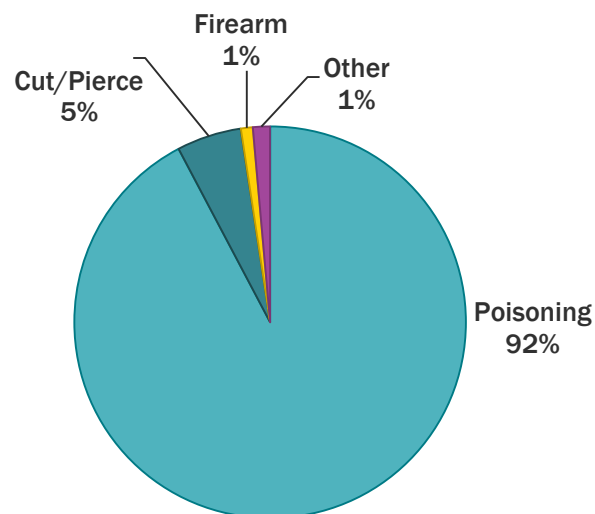
Suicide & Self-Harm Injury Causes

In 2012 overall, firearms were the leading mechanism, or means, of suicide while poisonings were the leading mechanism of non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalizations.

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides), by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2011



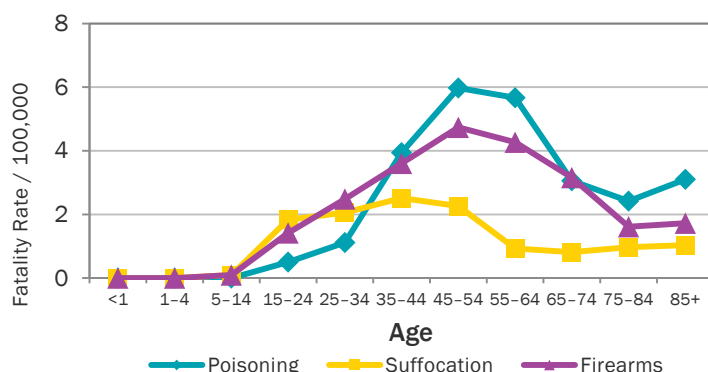
Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2011



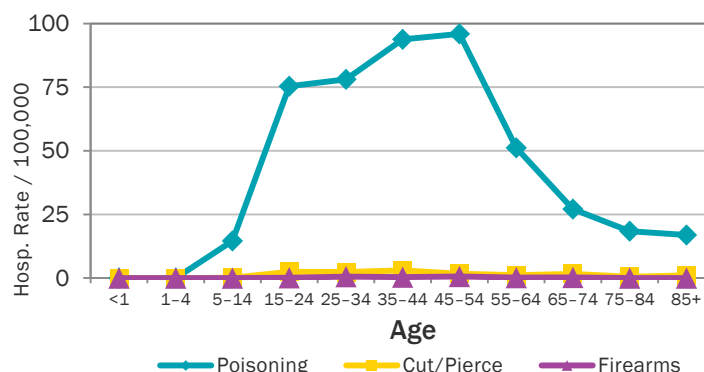
In 2012, among **female** residents:

- Poisonings were the leading mechanism of fatal self-inflicted injuries among ages 35–64. Firearms were the leading mechanism for ages 15–34 and ages 65–74.
- Poisonings were the leading mechanism of non-fatal hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries among all ages. As of 2012, residents ages 35–54 had the highest rates.

**Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides),
by Select Mechanisms and Age, Florida Residents, 2012**



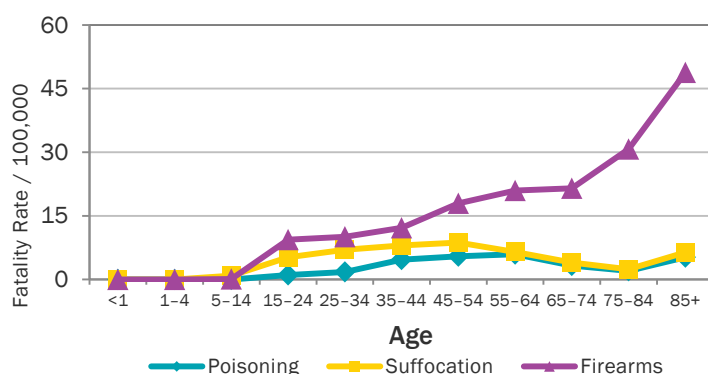
**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,
by Select Mechanisms and Age, Florida Residents, 2012**



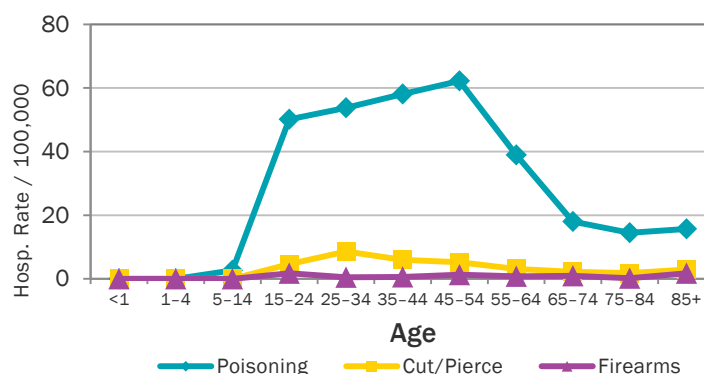
In 2012, among **male** residents:

- Firearms were the leading mechanism of fatal self-inflicted injuries among ages 15 and older.
- Poisonings were the leading mechanism of non-fatal hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries among all ages. As of 2012, residents ages 45–54 had the highest rates.

**Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides),
by Select Mechanisms and Age, Florida Residents, 2012**



**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,
by Select Mechanisms and Age, Florida Residents, 2012**



Information And Prevention Resources

- Florida Statewide Office of Suicide Prevention: www.helppromotehope.com
- Florida Suicide Prevention Coalition: <http://floridasuicideprevention.org>
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-TALK (8255): www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

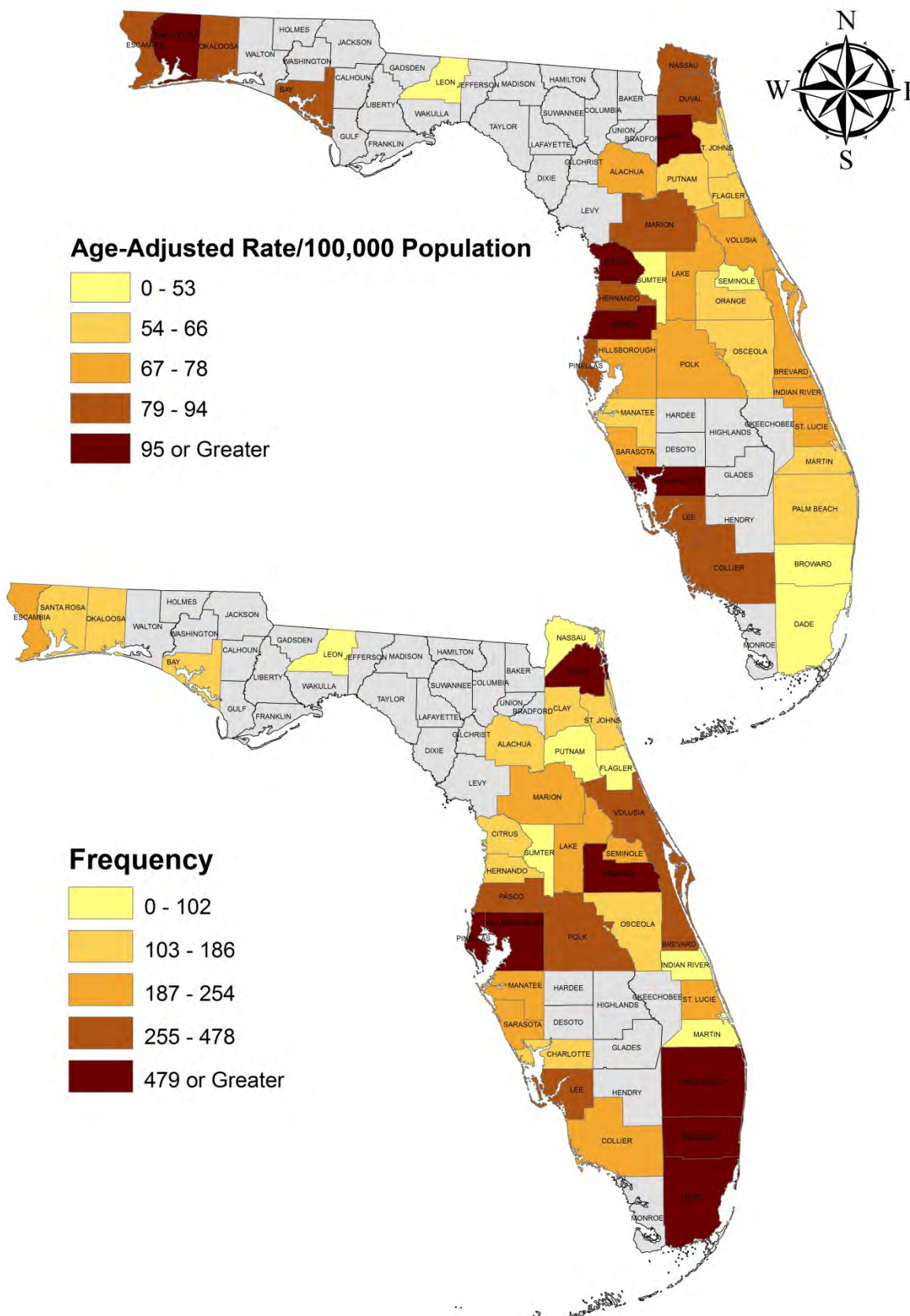
Data Sources and Case Definitions

Suicides: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 X60–X84, Y87.0

Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Self-Inflicted External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E950–E959

County By County Comparison: Non-Rural Counties

Suicides and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2012



County By County Comparison: Rural* Counties

Suicides and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2012

